

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Prop'trs.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$40
" " " 3 " 20
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 3 " 30
" " " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 15
* Subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A Prophetic View of Events.

A writer in the Charlotte *Carolinian* supplies the following food for reflection, which is to be hoped in all seriousness, will afford at least a slight diversion for croakers:

It is not among improbabilities that the present generation is the last which Providence will permit to people this planet. For four hundred years, human testimony, drawing its inspiration from Scriptural prophecies, has pointed undivisibly to this as the one in which will be witnessed the end of time, and the beginning of eternity. Protestants and Roman Catholics—the highest authorities, however, much they have differed on other topics, harmonize fully in the belief that we have now entered upon the long anticipated conflict of powers which is to decide the transgression of desolation" and precede the coming of "the ancient of days." Even from a secular stand point, it would be interesting to observe with what nicely of calculation all the commentators narrow the event down to the present half century, and differ with each other only by a few years. We have '60, '67, '70, '77 and '82, given to us by various writers as the limit of the world's existence; but whatever in the period named, the unsettled condition of the civilized world, the premonitory throbbing of revolution among old systems of government, the complications growing out of our own struggle, which threaten to involve other nations, the dissolution of social bonds, the loosening of restraints and breaking down of the barriers which confine men within a civilized pale, are all circumstances now in course of occurrence which are quoted as evidence of the final hour. A still more remarkable relation is established by the portion of the ninth chapter of Daniel, in which we find the following description of our enemies and their leaders:

"And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up. And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power; and he shall be very wonderful, and shall prosper and practice, and shall destroy the mighty and the hasty people. And through his policy he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; and he shall also stand up against the Prince of Princes, but he shall be broken without hand. The judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion to consume and destroy it unto the end."

We have adverted briefly to this theme because it is one on which, notwithstanding the wreck of matter that is being made around us, the thoughts of thoughtful men are dwelling, and because, to it may awaken curiosity among those who are fond of ancient lore, to read especially with this subject in view. A topic, however, so fruitful in interest to man and child, may well excite something more than mere curiosity.

Congress has adjourned, after a prolonged session, which has been insignificant in results, and for the most part, unproductive of the judicious and energetic legislation which the condition of the country demanded, and which was anticipated by the Government and the people. If there is any part of our history more likely than another to be impressive upon the minds of posterity, it is that of the last two months. In that time Congress has made a record for itself, which, whatever may be the end of this struggle, will not entitle it to favorable criti from the future historian. The suddenness with which Congress made up its mind to adjourn, and its refusal to second the energetic policy suggested by the President, is a clear and candid acknowledgment of its utter impotency to meet with the greatest and trying emergency with which the country now struggles. Upon General Lee and the Administration now rests the confidence of the country, by the virtual abandonment of Congress of its duties, and its shrinking from its own responsibilities to the shoulders of the Executive and military authorities. It is indeed, how difficult to what possible object Congress could have contemplated from the beginning of its session, with its embarrassment of the Pie by hampering his policy. Refusing to strengthen his hands by an earnest and hearty co-operation, by the adoption of that wise and virtuous legislation which both Government and people urged upon them, they trifled away the time of their session in puerile subtleties, as for legislation, and finally adjourned with a pusillanimous abdication of their dignity and their duty, throwing the entire onus of directing the tortures of the cause upon the shoulders of the President.

As a plain necessity of such a condition of affairs, there can be no question as to the duty and to the right of the President to assume the responsibilities and the prerogatives thus intrusted upon him, by the direction of a coordinate branch of the Government. The country, in my opinion, in the President and Gen. Lee, the inauguration of what-ever policy, however prompt or energetic, which they as the national authority may deem essential to the national safety. The only regret of the army and the people will be that the renunciation of Congress did not happen earlier; but since it did not, we have at least the consolation of knowing that in this fatal moment, the final decision of the destiny of the Confederacy is entrusted to the President, and that his chief agents and coadjutors are Robert E. Lee, J. S. Johnston, and J. C. Breckinridge.—*Richmond Evening Courier*.

What Forrest Claims to Have Done.

CAROLINA, March 3, 1865.—The Jackson [Miss.] Cavalry, of the 18th ult., contained address of the Rebel Gen. Forrest to his troops, reciting the result of his operations during the past year. He says he has fought fifty battles, killed and captured 16,000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artillery, 14 transports, 20 barges, 3000 wagons, 50 ambulances, 105 stand of arms, 40 block houses, destroyed 36 railroad bridges, 6 locomotives, and 100 cars, amounting to \$15,000,000 worth of property. In accomplishing this, they were occasionally sustained by other troops, but says their regular number never exceeded 5,000. 2,000 had been killed or wounded and 2,000 taken prisoners.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at five dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOE WORK of every description will be sent at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

OFFICIAL.

CIRCULAR.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, March 24, 1865.

The officers of the Nitro and Mining service will be on the same footing as those of the Subsistence Department, in all their official capacities. It is believed that perfect accord will result in much good to both services; the best energies of both sets of officers are invited in aid of this service at present.

J. M. SR. JOHN, Commissary General.

NITRO AND MINING BUREAU.

RICHMOND, March 23, 1865.

The officers of this service will use the privilege thus granted in such manner as to aid, rather than embarrass the Subsistence Department; they will collect, up-keep, and all accomplishments beyond their immediate necessities will be turned over to the Commissary Department. So far as practicable they will draw supplies from sources not immediately available to Commissary officers.

EDWARD MORTON, Lt. Col.,

mar 24th As'tg' Chief N. & M. Bu'ys.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE.

Raleigh, N. C., March 23,

CIRCULAR.

The attention of Recruiting Officers is directed to the following notices of exchange and Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office:

A general notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, will be exchanged.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN. OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., February 24th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 45.

XII. When the exchange of soldiers has been declared, those who belong to commands serving north of the Southern boundary line of North Carolina and East Tennessee, will immediately report to them; all others will be temporarily assigned to commands from their own states serving in North Carolina, East Tennessee and Virginia. Those may volunteer in such command for temporary service, to terminate when they are able to regain their proper commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS, As'tg' Adj't General. All officers and soldiers declared by above notice to be exchanged are now ready at the front, and will be sent to the armies of Gen' Lee or Gen' Johnston with all possible dispatch.

Those exchanged will be sent with the prompt and thorough execution of Special Order No. 44, Paragraph XXIII, as above quoted:

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. MARDIN, Adj'tant.

MILLER WANTED.

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing:

MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER, mar 10th 3 miles north of Raleigh.

SPECTACLES!

SPECTACLES!!

J. G. PALMER.

SPECTACLES!!

J. G. PALMER.

SPECTACLES!!

J. G. PALMER.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men for stars. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER, Maj. & Chief Q. M.

mar 8-27 Dist. of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL

meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

mar 7-21st

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

Raleigh, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st, 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Goldsboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.

C. B. HARRISON, Depository.

mar 3-28

R E W A R D .

\$100

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 29th ult., near Durkville Station, one BAY HORSE four years old, black, both hollow, and each about four feet seven inches high.

This horse is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 22 years old, and belongs to Major Fickland.

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This horse is dark

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

B. K. MURRAY, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be addressed to B. K. MURRAY & CO., 108.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865.

The Want of Discipline.

It is not to be expected, that General Johnston can bring up the debris of armies and organize them and discipline them in a moment.

It is a handsome achievement that he should have been able to put together fragments so well, as to "roul" the enemy within five days after their consolidation. If he could have commanded the "woods" as well as he did his men, so that the *density* should not have prevented rapid operations, the Confederate would have been welcoming General Johnston for a great victory, which would be a fresh and most agreeable enjoyment. But it is sad to confess that a less discipline exists in the armies of the Confederacy—indeed there is scarce any discipline at all.

The ravages upon the loyal and good people of Johnston county, by our own troops, has not only shocked the public sense, but has almost returned to beggary some of the warmest friends of the country. Since the war began this has been the case, and the evil of this utter disregard of honesty, justice and humanity has not been felt only in the mere injury to individuals, but the resources of the country have been wasted and thrown away—the people robbed and the soldiers not fed. The fault is, greatly, with the people themselves. Why will they suffer themselves to be thus outraged? Why do they not find out the names of their assailants, and if they do not defend themselves on the spot, why not make the effort by reporting the culprits to have justice done upon them?

We push this matter no further at present, than to warn the military authorities of the lawless conduct of some of their commands by which irreparable injury has been done to the cause; injuries which the *reut* at Bentonsville did not begin to repay.

Outrage.

It has been brought to our notice by the most positive information, that outrages, wanton and destructive, have been perpetrated upon the people of the adjacent county of Georgia, South and North Carolina on Sherman's march. These articles are deposited at the Libby and can be identified by their owners by description.

It seems from an article which we copy to-day from a late Richmond *Enquirer*, that the late escape of Sheridan, was owing to the fact that General Longstreet could not get pontoon boats to bridge the Pamunkey. The battle of Seven Pines was lost because some one could not get across a small run, and the late rout at Bentonsville was not completed, because the "woods were too dense for rapid operations." Also shot! that there should be an *if* in the English language. In one thing there is no *if*, and that is the fighting qualities of our soldiers.

But from the day that two regiments were ruthlessly sacrificed at Williamsburg, without even a reinforcement to cover their retreat, when there was an unoccupied force enough in five hundred yards to have eaten the enemy alive, there has never been an *investigation*; and the *Enquirer* is right in the supposition that the Pamunkey pontoons will be "hushed up."

There are many things in which the Yankee has the advantage of us. If his Generals fail, they lose their official heads. If traitors impede his work, his government locks them up or hangs them. But from the day we have mentioned above until now, failure and incompetency, in many instances, have been stopping stones to success, while zeal and industry and merit are not worth the value of a banal.

Two or the WATCHES.—We saw, three of Wheeler's scouts coming into the city, on Saturday evening last, bringing in a batch of Yankee prisoners which they had gobbled up since the Averasboro' fight. On the persons of two of these Yankees were found watches, which had in them the cards of Messrs. Glover and Beasley, of Fayetteville, showing that they had been stolen in that vicinity.

Our scouts say it is a money making business catching Yankees now, especially the stragglers, who do most of the thieving.—When one of these rascals is caught, he don't wait to be told to give up his stolen goods, but to use the language of a scout, "he just shells right out, for he knows he's got it to do."

Stolen Property.

We are requested to state that upon the persons of the Yankee prisoners lately sent to Richmond, were found many articles of jewelry, such as watches, pins, bracelets, &c., &c., evidently plundered from the inhabitants of Georgia, South and North Carolina on Sherman's march. These articles are deposited at the Libby and can be identified by their owners by description.

We regret to learn from the Richmond *Whig* that Mr. Jno. M. Daniel, Editor of the *Examiner*, is lying dangerously ill of Typhoid Pneumonia.

DEATH OF COL. WRIGHT.—Lieutenant Colonel Wright, of the 60th Regiment N. C. Troops, died at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jess H. Lindsay, in Greensboro', N. C., on Monday night of last week. He had been removed from Goldsboro' to Greensboro', only a day or two before his death.

The Spring campaign is to have other combinations than those already developed. Not only is Grant to hold Lee in Richmond, and Sherman to occupy Johnston in North Carolina, but Thomas is reported moving East from Knoxville, and Hancock preparing to move again up the Valley. Four great columns converging on Richmond from the four points of the compass, are expected to strike blows under which the rebellion must succumb.—*News of war.* Now for the first time during the war has the military situation presented the opportunity when victory must end the war, and give us independence. The four columns converging on Richmond are all cooperative, and the defeat of either of the main columns defeats the whole four. Grant can accomplish nothing; indeed, he will try nothing serious; he may extend his left flank a few hundred yards, appear sake; but he dare not undertake anything serious.—Sherman is the "grand column," from which the enemy expect crowning victory. Johnston has already brought him to the speed, and sent him to entrenching. If he expects to win at that game, with Johnston as his antagonist, it will hardly be within the present year.—Thomas and Hancock will not do much, and will find their march arrested at the proper time and place. This concentration on the part of the enemy necessarily involves similar concentration on our part; and thus the struggle which once extended over half the continent, and was beyond the management of any single head, as well as beyond the scope of any single plan of operations, is narrowed down to dimensions which can be grasped by one intellect, and brought within the means which can be directed by one head. All our armies can now co-operate upon the plan of the General-in-Chief, and for the accomplishment of the end he may have in view.

Sherman is the key of the arch; his army defeated or set to digging, and the arch would be pieces. Grant may continue "pegging away" at the lines around Richmond, and Thomas and Hancock may march into the mountains to the west of us, but they can never do more than annoy. Military movements, plans and campaigns are kept so secret that no one can divine what the future will bring forth; but under Gen. Lee the country rests with the full confidence that he will do all that man can do with the means at his disposal. But his means are small; he has urged his countrymen to give him no aid; and the Congress has legislated for the enlistment of negroes, and yet but a portion has been forthcoming. The columns of the enemy that are converging upon Richmond require the mobilization of troops, and this requires other troops to occupy the lines of defense. Negroes, if now furnished, can be made available immediately. The season, though late, is, by no means, too late for the negroes to do essential service in the approaching campaign. Will not the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina take rational views of this important matter, and endeavor, by inducements, to make the negroes volunteer? We know the matter to be one of importance, and one in which the authorities feel very great interest. The negroes require encouragement and persuasion; they do not understand the law; their masters should explain it to them, and urge them to come forward and enlist.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

We have been requested by Col. Parker, Commandant of the Post at Raleigh, to say, that General Johnston has ordered the discontinuance of the publication of his notice of 23d inst.

Col. Parker's notice refers only to Raleigh and vicinity, as we understand it. We did not, and we do not now, suppose that Col. Parker's purpose is to interfere with the operations of officers, over the entire State. That something should protect the citizens of the country from unauthorized and lawless men and officers is painfully apparent.

The army must be supplied with animals necessary for proper transportation; the people must be protected from impositions.

Col. Parker requests us to say that Major Edmundson, assisted by Captains J. B. Goode and T. N. Nichols, together with Major Landis of the army, and Capt. Morgan, C. S. N., have charge of impressment of animals in N. C.

We continue to-day the publication of the names of the wounded soldiers. The following are

AT PEACE INSTITUTE HOSPITAL.

A. B. McDowell, Co. H, 40th Ala., left arm, L. J. Parks, F, 1st Miss. Reg., shot through face.

L. T. Jordan, F, 9th Reg., Ark., right arm, D. W. Stedman, B, 24th N. C. Bat., right shoulder.

C. McDougal, B, 1st N. C. Bat., in head, G. W. Padgett, A, 43d N. C., left hip.

E. H. Lister, D, 6th Ga., right arm.

J. M. Wise, F, 32d Ga., finger shot off.

E. W. Edwards, E, 43d Ga., finger shot off.

J. A. Bradshaw, C, 7th Reg., Fla., left arm, T. E. Henderson, G, 8th Ark., Reg., right arm.

C. G. McDaniel, A, 1st Ark., right hand, Lt. H. C. Bullock, E, 40th N. C., thigh.

Woodard Wimber, F, 40th N. C., wounded in head.

Green Howe, C, 10th Reg. Ga., through shoulder.

G. P. McDaniel, A, 1st Ark., right hand.

Lt. H. C. Bullock, E, 40th N. C., thigh.

Lt. J. A. Smith, I, 23d Ga., left arm shivered.

Sgt. C. Porter, H, 61st N. C., through right foot.

T. B. Morris, G, 28th Ga., right arm amputated.

W. A. Smith, H, 28th Ga., right foot.

Sgt. S. M. Smith, unattached, left shoulder.

P. T. Lynch, D, 6th Ga., in neck.

R. J. Lynch, D, 6th Ga., in left hand.

C. B. Lister, B, 6th Ga., in breast.

Sgt. M. Yancey, K, 19th S. C., left leg.

C. W. Savage, E, 17th N. C. Reg., right hand.

W. H. Hawkins, C, 55th Ala., right arm amputated.

W. H. Parker, A, 17th N. C., left knee.

R. L. Luya, I, 42d N. C., left leg.

Kobtive, E, 10th Ga., left leg.

Corp. W. Eason, F, 10th Reg., left side.

B. T. Brantley, H, 28th Ga., right hand amputated.

J. W. Havard, K, 2d s. c. a. left side.

V. L. Crouch, K, 2d s. c. a. contusion right shoulder.

R. H. Hunter, I, 5th s. c. a. left hip.

A. Neschold, G, 1st K. n. K., left foot.

R. S. Burnet, K, 2d s. c. a. contusion by shell.

E. Ataway, K, 2d s. c. a. right shoulder.

J. T. Hunt, H, 43d Miss., resection left arm.

John Hough, K, 1st Ark., left arm.

S. E. Johnson, K, 2d s. c. a. face wound.

W. T. Mathews, H, 2d s. c. a. face wound.

R. Rums, K, 2d s. c. a. contusion right leg.

Patrick Galespia, O, S. E., 10th Tenn., right hip and arm.

F. M. Wilson, B, 1st Batt., N. C., left shoulder.

Col. J. G. Harpe, 2d Ga., left side.

L. R. T. Montgomery, A, 19th Ga., right thigh.

L. J. Reid, Gen. Hill's staff, left leg.

W. M. Benton, G, 3d Reg., N. C. Junior Reserves, right arm.

John L. Cobine, H, 46th Reg. Ala., left arm badly broken.

W. H. Johnson, A, 6th Ga., Regulars, badly burnt with powder.

R. O. Kelly, D, 12th Louisiana, left thigh.

J. Roach, B, 27th Ga., left arm.

B. F. Barfield, B, 27th Ga., right arm.

W. J. Jones, C, 4th Fla., left foot.

Sgt. B. L. Hodnett, B, 46th Ala., right thigh.

F. A. Grouds Hospital.

L. L. Cobb, 2d Jr. Reserves, co. D, in hand.

John Kortes, 1st Jr. Reserves, D, hand.

Lt. R. J. Durham, 2d Jr. Reserves, D. hand.

F. Ward, 17th N. C. D. arm.

Sgt. R. H. Coley, 6th N. C. I., right leg.

Sgt. Putnam, 2d N. C. Jr. Reserves, D, leg.

J. J. Spivey, 6th N. C. F, shoulder.

Wm. Ambrette, 55th Ala., ankle.

W. S. Gibbons, 39th Ala., F, elbow.

W. G. Lee, 42d Ga., F, fore arm.

Capt. Jno. Smith, 49th Ala., G, thigh.

W. H. Moore, 14th Miss., H, hip.

H. C. Dinkins, 42d Miss., H, hip.

J. B. Hill, 14th Miss., I, shoulder.

Ensign R. H. Gaines, 23d Ala., A, right arm.

L. W. Abbott, 48th Ga., B, right arm.

Sgt. Maj. A. L. Erwin, 43d Ga., hip.

Wm. Foster, 1st N. C. Jr. Reserves, G, hand.

R. A. Randall, 43d Miss., I., gumboot.

Sgt. J. P. Mills, 43d Ga., I., third finger.

J. Joseph Paschal, 61st N. C., F, face.

Robert Keel, 17th N. C. H, thigh.

Jno. Oakley, 17th N. C. F, I., hand.

J. A. Penny, 41st Ga., C, breast.

J. W. James, 41st Ga., B, left knee.

Lt. R. M. Savage, 23d Miss., D, back of chest.

T. J. Strowd, 5th S. C. K, back.

C. Bernett, 5th S. C. K, left arm.

A. C. Bair, 5th S. C. A, buttock.

T. G. Hart, 1st S. C. Infantry, C, left thigh.

B. J. Lewis, 1st S. C. Artillery, D, left thigh.

J. S. Cherry, 2nd S. C. I, in arm.

J. W. Harp, 30th Tenn., E, arm.

R. T. Griffin, 54th Ala., I, in hand.

R. T. Martin, 5th Ark., E, left leg.

Sgt. J. L. Sherod, 5th Ark., I., left thigh.

Corp. A. W. Graham, 2nd D. C., D, left hip.

H. D. Wilson, 19th Ark., A,